

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

An Understanding Reached Between the Two Great Powers.

THE PORTE APPEALS TO EUROPE.

Mussulman Insurgents Still Holding the Heights.

PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIAN TROOPS.

A Long Debate on the Propriety of Introducing Ghorkhas into Europe.

GREAT FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

Continued Success of the Paris Exhibition.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 7, 1878.

The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Empress of Russia announced in the *salon* of the Czarevitch on Sunday that an understanding with England was now certain to be reached, and that peace was assured.

THE ACING CHANCELLOR.

Baron Jomini made the same announcement on the evening of the same day to guests in his own house. It adds great weight to the statement to know that the Baron is now in reality the Chancellor of the Russian Empire, having recently replaced Prince Gortschakoff since his illness.

WILL SOON BE KNOWN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* has reason to believe that questions of the very highest importance will be practically decided in the course of the next week. Meanwhile the public desire for a peaceable solution is increasing.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S VISIT HOME.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Vienna Political Correspondent* says Count Schouvaloff visited St. Petersburg this week in consequence of his own request to be permitted to report personally respecting the pending negotiations. Much importance is attached to this visit. It is understood that the Count will stay at the Russian capital about two weeks.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO SCHOUVALOFF.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Although it is thought that Count Schouvaloff's visit to St. Petersburg is merely for a short time, it is believed to be in connection with important negotiations. Should he succeed in bringing about a solution he will probably be looked upon as having qualified himself as the successor of Prince Gortschakoff. It is believed that the czar will appoint Prince Gortschakoff's successor as long as possible."

ANOTHER SUCCESSOR NAMED.

The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent has received information that well informed persons in St. Petersburg are convinced that Count Adlerberg will succeed Prince Gortschakoff. Such an appointment would mean the postponement of reforms and the subordination of everything to the czar, or whom Count Adlerberg is a mere instrument.

THE HERALD PROBABLY RIGHT.

The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, yesterday denied a somewhat similar report that Count Adlerberg had been selected to temporarily replace Prince Gortschakoff.

TURKEY APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

The *Daily News* Constantinople correspondent says:—"I have just heard that the Porte has sent a note to the Powers, maintaining that it cannot evacuate Shumla, Varna and Batum until the Russians retire and, according to the Treaty of San Stefano, surrender Adrianople. The Russians, of course, maintain the counter proposition that they cannot withdraw until the Turks evacuate the fortress."

BATUM'S EVACUATION NOT URGED.

A despatch from Constantinople says the negotiations in regard to Shumla, Varna and Batum continue, but the Russians do not insist at present on the evacuation of Batum.

ANOTHER CONSTANTINOPLE CABLE.

While the general political situation is unchanged, and the course of the negotiations between St. Petersburg and London continues uneventful, there is no lack of important incidents. "At Constantinople," the *Daily News* correspondent says, "another policy revolution is threatened. The conspirators for the overthrow of Sultan Abdul-Hamid and the accession of Murad or somebody else actually fixed one day last week for the attempt, but fear of Russian interference caused a change of their plans, and the conspirators say that they must wait until the Russians go."

DANGER OF A COLLISION.

"It is difficult to say what would be the attitude of the Russians in case of a revolution, but there is great danger that the Russian and English troops would come into collision in such an event. English influence is now believed to be uppermost in the councils of the Sultan, who, between Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, pulling one way and the Russians the other, has anything but a pleasant time."

NON-PACIFIC PACHA.

"The majority of all the Pachas and all of the late Ministers are against the Sultan and the people are sullen and discontented. There have been violent speeches against the tax on bread, which is now at famine prices."

OSMAN A HERO NO LONGER.

"The Pachas are all ready to fly at each other's throats. Osman Pacha, for instance, is cursed on all sides by the other Pachas as a fool and by some as a traitor."

NO GOVERNMENT OF ITS OWN.

"Without either English or Russian support the Sultan could not stay on the throne another day. Sultan Abdul-Hamid, it will be remembered, succeeded Murad, his elder brother, who was deposed August 31, 1876."

LOOK OUT FOR CHANGES!

The same correspondent says:—"Sadik Pacha is certain not to remain chief of the Ministry long, though it is difficult to see what English influence would gain by his overthrow."

ONLY "A BLIND."

If it is true, as the correspondents at the Turkish capital agree, that the present Cabinet manifests British tendencies even more frankly than their predecessors, such friendly manifestations may be a blind, however.

FRESH DIFFICULTIES.

The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to be-

lieve that the Turks will raise a series of fresh difficulties concerning the fortresses, based on the interpretation of the San Stefano treaty.

TODLEEN HAS A TALK.

A special despatch from Constantinople to the *Times*, dated May 5, says:—"Sadik Pacha, President of the Turkish Council of Ministers, had a long interview with General Todleben yesterday. General Todleben today visited Bujukdere with his staff and examined the coast of the Bosphorus."

THE SUBJECT UNDER DISCUSSION.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says the main points now under negotiation are the limits of Bulgaria and proposed modification in Asia Minor. England objects to the extension of Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea and France warmly supports her. Russia proposed to make important concessions to Austria, but Count Andriassy replied that he must defer any decision until the meeting of the Congress. The famine in Northeast Russia is increasing.

THE MUSULMAN INSURRECTION.

Advices from Adrianople and Philippopolis of the 23 inst. report continued fighting about Hasko, in which district twenty-one Mohammedan villages have been destroyed, the Russians laying the blame on the Bulgarians and the Bulgarians laying it on the Russians.

STILL IN THE HILLS.

There have been many arrests at Adrianople, among them the Bulgarians accused of complicity in the destruction of the Turkish villages. The insurgents have not yet descended into the plain further west than Hasko, but the Pomaks (Bulgarians who have been converted to Islamism) of the Britisha Valley co-operate with the main body of the insurgents, furnishing a contingent and holding the mountain passes.

RUSSIAN RETALIATION.

To counteract this movement a Russian force is marching from Sofia. In the south the insurgents have taken Kalofova and other places. Thirty-eight wounded Russians have been brought to Philippopolis.

A LARGE FORCE.

The main body of the insurgents is estimated at 30,000, exclusive of scattered bands. Information reaches us that many Greeks have joined and that there is communication between the leaders and the insurgent bands of Thessaly, which seems credible when it is remembered that the Greek insurrection was anti-Slav rather than anti-Turk. There seems also reason to expect that a strong Albanian contingent will join the insurrection.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

The *Times*' Bucharest despatch reports that 500 insurgent prisoners and sixty wounded Russians have arrived at the Danube from south of the Balkans. Some of the Russians state that the insurgents have had several successes. Twelve hundred Russians left Parapan on Saturday and recrossed the Danube. Supplies are being hurried southward.

OUT OF THE MARITZA VALLEY.

The *Times*' despatch from Vienna says the insurgents seem to have entirely disappeared from the Maritza Valley, but it is unknown whether they have been driven back or are merely concentrating to resist large Russian reinforcements.

THE SAVAGE ARMENIAN KURD.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Syria says:—"News from Kharpoor, Turkish Armenia, reports the plundering of ninety-one Armenian villages in the district of Chemisteez by Deran Kooris. The Ottoman authorities are unable to afford protection."

WORSE TIMES IN THE FUTURE.

"Although the district is greatly impoverished, double taxes are demanded in Guegh, which lies between Kharpoor and Erzeroum, the death threatens soon to become a famine."

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

This week will be an unusually busy one at the English arsenals and dock yards. Ship owners who hitherto have been privileged to berth their vessels in proximity to the Admiralty mounds opposite the victualling yard at Deptford have received notice to remove them, as all the room available is to be reserved for transports.

RECRUITS ARE PLENTY.

The reports of recruiting officers for the past month show a remarkable increase in the number of enlistments for the army, and the increase is still advancing at a steady rate.

PROPOSALS OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament resumed yesterday after the Easter recess. In the House of Commons notice was given of various questions regarding the employment of Indian troops by Sir George Campbell (liberal), member for Kirkcaldy district; Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (liberal), member for Oxford city, and others. Sir George Campbell's motion comes on to-night.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question asked by the Marquis of Hartington (leader of the liberals), said:—"I can only say that negotiations with Russia continue. It would be highly disadvantageous to the public interest to discuss them now."

NOT A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

Sir Stafford Northcote further said that when the despatch of Indian troops was resolved upon some time ago it was not thought necessary to communicate that intention to Parliament.

MR. BRIGHT REBUKED.

The Chancellor also said that, although Mr. John Bright was not in the House, he (the Chancellor) claimed the right to refer to Mr. Bright's charge that the government, and Sir Stafford Northcote in particular, had deceived the House. He hoped Mr. Bright would make that charge in the House.

WANTS TO KNOW.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt queried the right of the government to employ Indian troops without the consent of Parliament.

A TRANSFER OF TROOPS.

Sir Stafford Northcote denied the act as constitutional, being merely a movement of troops from one part to another part of the Empire. "The government," he said, "did not expect it to become public so soon. The government's policy still is to obtain an amicable settlement, but it may be disappointed."

WHERE THE MONEY WILL BE FOUND.

"It therefore feels that it is its duty to take precautions. The expense of the Indian troops will be borne by the Imperial Exchequer." He also said he apprehended that they would serve under the Indian Mutiny act.

UNFIT TO MEET EUROPEANS.

A long and desultory discussion over the despatch of Indian troops in the House of Commons followed.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, who was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, declared that some regiments which were included in the expeditionary force were unfit to cope with Europeans.

WHEN THEY MAY TALK.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that the House would have a full opportunity of passing judgment on the measure when the estimate for the expenses of the expedition was brought forward. A premature disclosure of the government's intentions would cause increased difficulties in regard to the transportation of the troops. He adhered to the statement, made previous to the recess, that the diplomatic situation afforded no additional ground for anxiety.

AT AN EARLIER DAY.

Mr. Newdegate (conservative) regretted that the estimates were not presented to the House before the troops were moved.

FOLLOWING MR. BRIGHT'S COURSE.

Mr. Rylands (liberal) considered that the government had been guilty of a direct suppression of the truth.

THERE WILL BE A PROTEST.

Mr. Fawcett (liberal) declared that if the leaders of the opposition abstained from action he would submit a resolution protesting against the assumption by the Executive of authority to employ Indian troops without the consent of Parliament. If the government could take such a step upon their own authority Parliamentary conduct was meaningless.

THE BODILIES DIFFICULTY.

The *Agence Russa*, of St. Petersburg, has an article referring to the statement in the St. Petersburg despatch in the London *Times* of April 29, that the concessions Russia would make are the limitation of the boundaries and period of occupation by Bulgaria, the substitution of a European

for a Russian commission and the organization of a European syndicate to consider the claims of bondholders as well as Russia's claims for indemnity, and the retrocession of but the small strip of Bessarabia inhabited by Russians.

AN EXAGGERATED VIEW.

The *Agence Russa* observes that the correspondent somewhat exaggerates them, and, above all, was too specific. "The Imperial Cabinet," it says, "has shown that it is actuated by a conciliatory disposition, provided the object of the war is attained. Count Schouvaloff will probably arrive here on Sunday."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SUCCESSOR.

Count von Bulow, German Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, is gazetted in Berlin as official substitute for Prince Bismarck in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Admiral von Stosch in matters connected with the Navy, and Dr. Stephan in the administration of Posts and Telegraphs.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

The Austrian Embassy at Constantinople denies that Austrian troops are concentrating on the Bosnian frontier. It is declared that Austria will not occupy Bosnia without the consent of the Porte.

A MONTENEGRO SHOOTING AN AUSTRIAN.

An Austrian sentinel has been shot near Cattaro by a Montenegrin.

SERVIAN PRECAUTIONS.

The Servians have established a strong military post at Kustendil, on the Mitrovitsa and Salonica Railway. Nine thousand Mohammedan Albanians, posted on the mountains, impede communication with Old Serbia by the frequent raids they make, and commit great atrocities in the Servian villages. A force will be immediately sent against them.

A RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT WRITES FROM CRACOW.

A Russian correspondent writes from Cracow that the Russian government is about to send to owe the company victualling the army 20,000,000 roubles (\$16,000,000). The company must suspend unless paid immediately.

MACKDONALD ACCEPTS PEACE.

A telegram from Athens reports that the British Consul has accepted the insurgent leaders in Macedonia to accept the same terms as the Thessalians. The volunteers will retain their arms and return to Greece on board a British man-of-war, or by land. The native insurgents will retain their arms and return to their homes.

SHEKO FIDDLER WHILE ROM BURNED.

As evidence that nothing stirring is likely to occur for a few days the correspondent at Vienna of the *Times* says that Count Andriassy has left for Styria on a shooting excursion.

A GREAT FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

An extensive fire is now raging in Manchester. Two large timber yards and nine or ten houses have already been destroyed. The flames were not subdued until late at night owing to a want of water. It seems to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is \$250,000.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.

The committees of the smallpox asylums report that the disease is epidemic and as strong as it was a year ago, there now being 850 cases.

FIRST WEEK OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Eighty thousand persons visited the Exhibition on Sunday.

THE TULLIERES TO BE REBUILT.

The Tulleries Commission has resolved to recommend the restoration of that ruined palace, at a cost of about four million francs, and the appropriation of it to a museum of modern art. The Commissioners will be asked to sanction the scheme.

NATURALIZATION STILL POPULAR.

Supplemental elections held in France on Sunday, for members of the Chamber of Deputies, caused by invalidations of previous elections, resulted in the return of six republicans and two conservatives.

GRIEVANCE AND THE VATICAN.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Berlin says:—"Contrary to the expectations raised by the recent conciliatory attitude of the Papacy those Prussian priests in receipt of government stipends have been asked by Cardinal Caterini, Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacred Council, either to renounce their salaries or to declare their opposition to the Ecclesiastical May laws."

SOME BRITISH SUBSIDIES.

The operatives at Burnley and Padiham have formally offered to return to work at a reduction of wages coupled with short time. No arrangement, however, has been arrived at.

SIX THOUSAND MORE.

From six to seven thousand cloth workers in the Huddersfield district and Huddersfield resolved to strike in consequence of notice of a reduction of wages.

ALL DO NOT YIELD.

Some of the Burnley masters have peremptorily refused the offer of the operatives to work at reduced wages with short time.

NO COMPROMISE.

A meeting of delegates at Blackburn, on Sunday, unanimously rejected the idea of offering further compromise to the masters.

RUSSIA IN AMERICAN WATERS.

ONLY ONE SUSPICIOUS VESSEL AT SAN FRANCISCO—A RUSSIAN GUNBOAT WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1878.

There is nothing in the rumor that Russian privateers are fitting out here. There are no vessels in port that could be used for that purpose, not including the Occidental or Pacific mail steamers, except the steamer yacht *Sofia*, recently from Peru, the property of Captain Mallory, of New York. She is a suspicious looking craft, and is lingering in the bay in a mysterious manner. She could go into commission at once and would be dangerous to commerce.

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC FLEET.

The Russian fleet which has been at Vladivostok, on the Russian Asiatic coast, all winter, is composed of the *Baglan*, *Yankin*, *Abek*, *Toungousk*, *Erman*, *Yonok*, *Gaydemak*, *Yaponia* and *Gornostov*. The Russian gunboat *Abek* is detained here to carry the news to that fleet of the declaration of war between England and Russia should it take place.

CANADA'S DANGER.

THE FENIAN INVASION NO IDLE TALK—THOUSANDS OF MEN DRILLING FOR IT—NO REPELITION OF 1866.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BUFFALO, May 6, 1878.

The telegram from this city published in the Herald relative to the contemplated Fenian invasion of Canada in the event of a war between England and Russia has created considerable sensation here. Many discredit any such Quixotic scheme, but in an interview with some of the leading Irish residents here the fact has been ascertained beyond a doubt that such an invasion will be attempted, and also that there are a large number of men drilling nightly in various localities in this city and in other cities, and that when the time comes for action there will be a force fully competent to strike a decided blow, well armed and equipped with the most improved weapons of warfare.

One of the most influential Irishmen in this city states that it is the intention of Irishmen, in the event of a war between England and Russia, to prevent Canada from contributing any aid to England. Force of arms would be resorted to to prevent this.

A NEW FENIAN ORGANIZATION.

A new company has lately been formed here. Their arms and equipments are to be shipped from New York.

TUG STEAMERS FOR THE AMAZON.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1878.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Vineland Railroad Company, of New Jersey, held this morning, the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year:—John Gould, Thomas L. Sheridan, Thomas G. Higney, Louis H. Taylor, James P. Mead, Thomas G. Cowley, James P. Hingham, Jay Gould, elected president, and James P. Bingham secretary and treasurer.

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